TWENTY-NINTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

PHILADELPHIA

Female Anti-Slavery Society.

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MERRIHEW & THOMPSON, PRINTERS.
Corner of Lodge Street and Kenton Place.
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OFFICERS FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

PRESIDENT,

SARAH PUGH.

VICE-PRESIDENT,

SIDNEY ANN LEWIS.

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1863

RECORDING SECRETARY,

GULIELMA M. JONES.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY,

MARY GREW.

TREASURER,

ANNIE SHOEMAKER.

BOARD OF MANAGERS,

LUCRETIA MOTT,
ANNA M. HOPPER,
REBECCA S. HART,
HANNAH L. STICKNEY
SARAH H. PIERCE,
ROSANNA THOMPSON.

REPORT.

In these dark days of the Republic, there is light in the dwelling of the slave. The mighty revolution which has changed the aspect of all things around us, and evoked a war which is striking fatal blows at commercial prosperity and domestic happiness ; which has bathed the land in blood and in tears, and which threatens our national existence, is slowly and surely destroying its own cause, the system of American Slavery. Of the four millions of slaves, to whose deliverance our life-long labors were pledged, more than three millions were, on the morning of the first day of January, 1863, declared by the highest law of the land, thenceforward and forever free ; and Northern Abolitionists from Maine to Minnesota, joined with the Freedmen of the rice-swamps and cotton-fields from Carolina to Texas, in the glad shout of " Glory to God in the highest !" The day of America's jubilee has dawned at last ; and we who have watched and striven through the dark night of her despotism, now hail that dawning with joy and gratitude unut-

terable; and in faith and hope wait for the ascending of its sun to the zenith.

It is a pleasant task to trace the tokens of our nation's progress during the past year. Some of the most unmistakable of these are found in the enactments of Congress. On the 25th of February, 1862, the House of Representatives passed, by a vote of eighty-three yeas, against forty-two nays, a bill forbidding any person connected with the army or navy, on penalty of dismission from the service, to aid in the return of fugitive slaves to their masters; and on the 10th of March following, the bill was passed in the Senate, by a vote of twenty-nine yeas against nine nays. Though, regarded abstractly, this prohibition on the part of a government fighting for the maintenance of free institutions against slaveholding rebels, seems less remarkable than the necessity for its utterance; when viewed in connection with the past history of our nation, and the long-existing relations between the North and South, it is evidently a triumph of liberty. As such it was gratefully hailed by the abolitionists.

A profounder gratitude, a higher joy was ours, when Freedom was proclaimed to every slave in the District of Columbia. That was the first ripe sheaf of the full harvest unto which the abolitionists, toiling in the patience of hope, for thirty years, had looked steadily forward, with soul-inspiring faith. We garnered it

with unutterable, almost silent, joy ; conscious, even then, conscious now, that the greatness of the event, and its far-reaching influences, were but half comprehended by the nation or by ourselves. Partly by reason of its greatness ; partly because of our assured faith through all those years of toil, that it would come. Our vivid anticipation had familiarized the reality. Yet we remember well, when it was accounted a bold action to sign a petition to Congress for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, when to circulate such petitions exposed the applicant to insult, and when the right of such petitioning was denied on the floor of Congress. There was one whose hoary head, and spotless life, and patriotic service, proved no shield against the scoffs and threats of the haters of Freedom ministering at her desecrated altars, when he stood there, the champion of that sacred right of petition ; one who, dying in those halls, forever associated his name with faithful service there, and went up to heaven with the words of his testimony against slavery upon his lips ; to await this hour when the scene of his conflict, the capital of our nation, should be purified from its pollution, and be newly and worthily dedicated to Liberty.

The 16th day of April, 1862, will be remembered in years to come, as an epoch in our country's history. On that day, the President of the United States affixed his signature to the bill which declared " That all

persons held to service or labor in the District of Columbia, by reason of African descent, are hereby discharged and freed of and from all claim to such service or labor; and, from and after the passage of this act, neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for crime, whereof the party shall be duly convicted, shall hereafter exist in said District." This bill had, on the third day of April, passed the Senate by a vote of twenty-nine yeas against fourteen nays, and on the eleventh of April it had been passed, in the House, by the overwhelming vote of ninety-two yeas to thirty-eight nays.

The testimony to the safety and general beneficence of this act, borne by the abolitionists before its accomplishment, was re-iterated by their opponents when the deed was done. The following comment was made, not by an anti-slavery journal, but by a daily newspaper, edited by the clerk of the U. S. Senate, a man long well-known as a Democrat, and, until recently, a hearty opponent of abolitionists.

"The emancipation of slaves in the District of Columbia was one of the most suggestive events of the age. It was an example and an illustration. The great idea of the past century, the idea which had associated and identified itself with our institutions, was at last tried by a practical test. Good results came from it; none of the evils dreaded and prophesied have been manifested. It was a simple measure of legislative policy, and was established amid great op-

position and feeling. Yet it was succeeded by no agitation, no out-breaks of popular prejudice. The District of Columbia is now a free Territory by the easy operation of a statute law—by what enemies of the measure called forcible emancipation—and yet the District of Columbia is as pleasant and prosperous as at any period of its history."

Thus transpired one of the great events of this age; itself a prophecy of greater. It was speedily followed by the Congressional enactment which has for ever prohibited the existence of slavery in the Territories of the United States. On the 9th of May, 1862, the House of Representatives by a vote of eighty-five yeas to forty nays, passed a bill declaring, "That slavery, or involuntary servitude, in all cases whatsoever, other than in punishment of crime, whereof the party shall be duly convicted, shall henceforth cease, and be prohibited forever in all the territories of the United States now existing, or hereafter to be formed or acquired in any way."

On the 9th of June following, the bill passed the Senate by a vote of twenty-eight yeas to ten nays; and, by the signature of the President, at once became the law of the land.

If it were difficult to apprehend and fully realize the grandeur of the event, when the slaves of the District of Columbia were made freemen, and freedom was assured to their posterity forever; still more difficult was it to measure the depth of meaning contained

in the few, brief words engrossed on that parchment scroll which is the charter of freedom to our Territories. When that vast territory stretching from the Mississippi Valley to the Pacific, now lying silent and beautiful in its "unshorn growth of centuries," shall be peopled by the rushing tides of emigration from the East; when the loud murmur of looms and spindles shall mingle with the music of its streams and waterfalls; when its hills shall be crowned with school houses and churches and legislative halls; and along its valleys shall course the iron road; and commerce and art and manufactures shall minister to its mighty population, then may the generations who, one after another, grow up under the protecting power and fostering care of its free institutions ponder the meaning and the value of the words which conferred on them a free press, a free pulpit, free speech, free thought, and all the wealth, material intellectual and spiritual, which these produce; and saved them from the perpetually renewed curse of slavery, which has smitten with blight and ruin so many States of this Republic. But who can faithfully portray the contrast? The human intellect shrinks back, appalled, from the task; and the heart takes up the cry, "Glory to God in the highest; on earth, peace, and good will to man!"

These great deeds done for freedom are not the only evidences furnished by Congress of the growing love of liberty in the popular heart. The passage of the

bill authorizing the President to enrol and receive into the army and navy of the United States volunteers of African descent, is a triumph over that mean and wicked prejudice against our colored fellow-citizens, so long cherished by the church and by the State.

In retracing the course pursued by the President of the United States, during the year, we find indubitable evidence of some moral progress on the part of the people. It was with disappointment and pain that the friends of Liberty listened to his official declaration, in May, 1862, that Gen. Hunter's proclamation of freedom to the slanes in his Military Department, was null and void. It was with equal pain and disappointment that they listened for one word of public official protest against the barbarous policy of his agent, Gov. Stanley, in closing the schools for the emancipated slaves of North Carolina, and commanding the rendition of those freedmen to their former masters. But in less than two months afterwards, his earnest appeal to the Border Slaveholding States to accept the proposal for compensated gradual emancipation suggested by him to Congress in the month of March previous, was joyously hailed by us, as a ray of hope for the slave. Months rolled on, which might be counted as years in the intensity of our national life, and the momentous history which they were making, when the nation was startled by the memorable proclamation of the 22d of September, which declared " That on the

first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves in any State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free; and the Executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom."

The announcement, in the month of November, that the President had removed Gen. M'Clellan from the command of the Army of the Potomac, and had put Gen. Burnside in his place, indicated that the army was to be prepared to execute this policy of emancipation. The agonizing doubt, the painful alternations of hope and fear which were endured by the friends of Freedom during those three probationary months, are forgotten, and shall be no more remembered in the joy and glory of the crowning act of Abraham Lincoln's administration, which, on the morning of the first of January, 1863, indissolubly associated his name with America's day of jubilee.

Not only in the Legislative and Executive departments of our Government do we find tokens of the steady progress of the spirit of Liberty. The history of the Army and Navy during the war, shows signs of promise

equally bright. Officers in high station in both, who, at the commencement of the rebellion, were eager to display their fidelity to slavery, are now to be found bearing the strongest testimony to its enormous injustice, and its danger to the nation. General Hunter has taught us to forget some earlier deeds of his by those glorious words uttered on the 9th of May, 1862, declaring the slaves of Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina *thenceforward free*. Gen. Butler has obliterated the record made on his first entrance into Maryland, by his proclamation calling the free colored CITIZENS of Louisiana to arms, in defence of their homes, their wives, and their children, and of their country's flag; by his frank avowal of the radical change of his sentiments upon the subject of slavery, and his earnest exhortations to his countrymen to take care, lest in their oppression of the negro, they "be found fighting against God." The Secretary of the Navy has announced that the fugitive slave enlisted in the naval service, is safe within the protection of the U. S. Government. And volumes might be written of the thrilling narratives of slaves rescued by the brave hands and sympathetic hearts of our soldiers; sometimes at the peril of the displeasure of their superior officers; sometimes, indeed, in open defiance of their inhuman commands. The manner in which the Proclamation of Emancipation has been received in the army, in different parts of the country, indicates an improved tone

of feeling towards the colored man, and increasing clearness of perception respecting the real cause of the war.

Although the influence of the Border Slave States has been justly regarded as a serious impediment to the progress of liberty, and to the efficiency of the Government in the suppression of the rebellion, we find, within some of these, decided movements toward the emancipation of their own slaves; and we may reasonably hope that Missouri, Delaware, and Western Virginia will soon be numbered with the Free States of America.

The recently awakened opposition to the foreign slave trade, which we noticed in our last Report, as evinced by the first capital conviction under the laws of the United States against this trade, was, soon after manifested by the unanimous consent of the Senate to a treaty negotiated by the Secretary of State, between the British Government and our own, for the purpose of the suppression of the trade; and by the conviction and sentencing to imprisonment for five years, of Albert Horn, charged with fitting out the steamer City of Norfolk, for that traffic.

Another step of progress, another indication of a returning sense of justice in the American people, fraught with immense consequences to the victims of long-continued hate and oppression, is the recent decision of the United States Attorney-General, that

free men of color, born in the United States, are citizens of the United States. This is one act of atonement performed towards an outraged class of our countrymen, over which we heartily rejoice.

Thus, during the eventful year, has the abolitionist, in grateful joy, garnered the first sheaves from his long and patient sowing, accounting each an earnest of the full in-gathering, and waited and listened for the command from heaven, "Thrust in thy sickle and reap, for the time has come for thee to reap; for the harvest is ripe." We caught the sound of that voice, mingled with the jubilee shouts which burst from the lips of enfranchised millions on the morning which ushered in the new year. On that day an angel passed over our land, and entering the hovel of the slave, transformed it into a HOME. He stooped over a hundred thousand cradles, and breathed the breath of a new life into the souls of their unconscious occupants, and bade a hundred thousand mothers clasp, for the first time, free children in their arms. He touched the manacles of three million slaves, and they lay broken at freedmen's feet. Around that day had clustered the hopes of all lovers of liberty in the land; for its coming their hearts had waited and longed, with hope and fear, with prayer and faith. The Proclamation of the President, announcing that the hour of Emancipation had come, awoke a response from the nation which confirmed the wisdom of the

decision that this was the weapon which, alone, could strike a mortal blow against the rebellion. The friends of the Union, the loyal men and women of the land, in the North and in the South, replied, "Amen: so let it be!" From ecclesiastical conventions, and legislative assemblies, from Union Leagues, from editorial chairs, and from pulpits, came their hearty responses of approbation and joy. While Northern abolitionists were holding meetings of thanksgiving for the dawn of the jubilee, the citizens of New Orleans, people who had been life-long slaveholders, crowded the largest building in their city, and without a dissenting voice, and with vociferous cheers, uttered their sentiments in the following language:

"*Resolved*, That we are prepared to sustain the Government of the Union in all measures adopted for the suppression of the rebellion: and that we fully approve the war measure set out in the Proclamation of the President, of Jan. 1st, 1863, as one called for by the exigencies of the contest, consummating at once an act of justice to one class, and inflicting, at the same time, on another class persisting in rebellion, the blow best calculated to reduce them to obedience to the laws."

From the disloyal people of the North, the men whose sympathies are with the rebellion, and who are hoping for the defeat of our Government in this struggle, came a wail of lamentation and a cry that the Proclamation was illegal, unconstitutional, and its author a despot. And the armed leaders of the re-

bellion listened to it in fierce wrath, and poured out maledictions and threats of new vengeance. Unwittingly they testified that they were smitten between the joints of their harness.

In our great joy over this announcement of the emancipation of three million slaves, we did not forget that it did not "proclaim liberty throughout *all* the land, to *all* the inhabitants thereof;" nor were we unmindful of the fact that the full enforcement of the decree must depend, in great measure, on the future success of the United States armies. But we know that mighty moral revolutions are accomplished by slow steps, though, seen in the retrospect of centuries, they seem the work of an hour. No joy was too great, no thanksgiving too fervent, for the proclamation which legalized the freedom of so large a portion of the slaves of the United States. Of those excepted from freedom by this proclamation, we have the testimony of General Butler, that of the 87,000 of them who are in Louisiana, nearly all were already freed by other edicts, and the testimony of an eye witness, that the slaves of Norfolk and Virginia, believing that the President had emancipated them, refused to work any longer for their former masters, without wages, and that, there being no power to compel them to do so, virtual emancipation has taken place even in those cities, where the President promised that "all things should remain as they were."

Time would fail us to record all the hopeful signs of the times, which have cheered us during the past year. We have heard testimonies to the danger and the injustice of slaveholding, from men in high places, who, in the days of the slaveholder's prosperity, cared little for his victim. We have witnessed the establishment of an anti-slavery newspaper in South Carolina, and the reception, in Washington, of a colored man as the accredited minister of the Haytien Government. We have seen the heroism of patriotic colored men acknowledged and rewarded by our Government. And we have echoed the shout of joy which arose from tropic isles, when the Government of Holland issued its decree that, on the first day of July, 1863, slavery in its colonies shall be forever abolished.

But while we have rejoiced in these indications of the triumph of our cause, we have not been unaware of other and very different tokens of popular feeling, nor unmindful of the darker side of the past year's history. The fact is revealed, clearly and sadly enough, that this nation has not heartily repented of its sins against the slave. The attempts of Northern States to legislate against the ingress of colored persons seeking residence; the repeated rendition by army officers of fugitive slaves to their rebel masters, even when these slaves had brought to our camps valuable information respecting the rebel forces; and

other similar facts, bear terrible witness that the pride of the nation is not yet humbled, nor its heart penitently desirous to make atonement to the victims of its oppression. It is with shame and sorrow that we record the fact that, in our own city, a Sergeant in the First Regiment of South Carolina Volunteers, a man who, willing to forget the accumulated wrongs of our Government toward himself and his race, and trust its promise of future protection and justice, volunteered to fight in its defence, was insulted and assaulted by men calling themselves American citizens. And the fact still remains, that in this city, crowded with churches, and richly adorned with the paraphernalia of religion, there is not living Christianity enough to overcome the prejudice which refuses to the colored man a seat in our railroad cars.

In spite of all the scorn and injustice which our colored population have received from the American people, they are proving to-day their willingness and their ability to defend, on the battle-field, our national existence. In the West and in the South, in camp, and on the field, military commanders have borne witness to the value of their services. Information received from them has turned the tide of battle, and they have been actors in some of the most daring feats of the war. The testimony to their courage, and prowess, and fidelity, comes from such officers as General Hunter and General Saxton. And these are

the men whose aid in the suppression of the rebellion this nation so long rejected with scorn. It is difficult to discern which is greater, the folly or the wickedness of this nation in its treatment of the colored man, bond and free, since the commencement of the rebellion. It might have taken counsel of the wiser instinct of the slaveholders. The mortal terror into which they were thrown by the *proposal* to arm the slaves in the defence of the United States, and by the conditional Proclamation of Emancipation, issued in September, clearly indicated the weapon which could reach the heart of the rebellion. Yet very slowly and very reluctantly is the North yielding up its prejudice on this subject, and acknowledging the value of a class of coadjutors whom it has long been accustomed to despise. Even during the heat of the conflict for our nation's life, while its soldiers were perishing on the field and in the hospital, and the stern call rang through the land for men to fill the vacant places, and Congress was preparing conscription acts for the dire emergency, the President was carefully elaborating plans for the colonization in distant countries of large numbers of able-bodied, loyal citizens, who were eager to enlist in their country's defence.

The events of the last two years have so clearly written the causes, proximate and remote, of the nation's calamity, and its perils at the present hour, that he

who runs may read them. Now, politicians and statesmen, conservative presses and timid pulpits, are reiterating the language which was prophecy on the lips of abolitionists thirty years ago. The people who heeded it not, then, may listen with more deference and intenser interest when a Democratic General tells them that slavery has caused the war which is costing them so much money and so many lives, and that only by its abolition can the North succeed; they may ponder seriously the meaning of the words, when a Secretary of State warns them of "the danger to which the Federal connection with slavery is exposing the Republic," and assures them that "if the war continues indefinitely, a servile war is only a question of time;" and that "the problem is, whether the strife shall be left to go to that point." There was a period when it seemed as if its own Constitution was to be a mill-stone on the neck of a mighty nation struggling in deep waters; but that hour has passed. The danger now is that false peace and temporary financial prosperity may be purchased by the sacrifice of the principles which are the basis of all noble national life. The most dangerous, because most insidious, foes of our country are not those who ride armed against her on the battle fields of Virginia and Tennessee, or steer piratical ships along southern coasts; they are the disloyal men of the North who secretly plot her destruction; men who would barter anything

for place, and power, and gold, and in whose estimation principles of justice, human liberty, the law of right, are things so shadowy and unreal that they account them the creations of a fanatic's brain. Of little moment to such men is it whether the nation maintains or sacrifices her honor and integrity; of little moment whether the freedom of millions of human beings be lost or won in this contest. Against these foes must the Republic defend herself, if she is to be saved.

At the end of another year of anti-slavery work, and looking forward with hope and joy to its speedy completion, we see clearly revealed the duties which the present time demands of the abolitionists. It was their first task to rouse the nation from its slumber in moral death, to open its ear to the cry of the slave; and then to destroy, one after another, those subterfuges beneath which a guilty Church and State sought to escape from the claims of justice. Their mission has been to stand before the American people, the representatives of the American slave. It is their mission still. They have sung pæans over every triumph of Liberty in the land; they have shouted for joy to see the flag of their country wave protectingly over emancipated slaves; they have gratefully acknowledged every deed which the Government has done for Freedom. Yet they know that their own work is not done. Having been set for the defence of the slave's liberty, it is their solemn duty to re-

main at their post until his enfranchisement is accomplished. At this crisis their duty is to watch, with eagle eye, every approach of danger, and to warn, with trumpet tone, the Government and the people against every course which may prove disastrous to Liberty. They must still urge their demand, in the slave's name, for *universal* emancipation. This, their peculiar work, they may not leave for easier tasks, nor delegate to other hands.

In the performance of our share of this work, this Society has devoted a considerable portion of its funds to the circulation of the National Anti-Slavery Standard, and other Anti-Slavery newspapers; believing that in no more effective way could they aid in guiding aright the popular sentiment which must ultimately decide the fate of the nation. In various ways it has also uttered its testimony in hearty approval of every progressive step on the part of our Government, and of earnest censure of each act of disloyalty to Freedom. Among its members, as among the members of all the Anti-Slavery Associations of the country, the call for aid, which has come to us from the newly emancipated slaves, has found an earnest response; and one of our number, whose early youth was consecrated to the Anti-Slavery cause, and whose first labors in its behalf were performed in connection with this Society, went from us last summer, on a truly Christian mission to the freedmen of Port Royal. Her faithful and valuable service here, is a sure pledge of her zeal

and fidelity, in any department of labor which she may find in South Carolina.

The Port Royal experiment, as it has been called, has demonstrated, for those who need the demonstration, that the slave is willing to work and able to take care of himself. It is not an enthusiastic abolitionist, but the Secretary of the Treasury, who tells us that the United States Government has received from the labor of the freedmen of these islands, more than it has expended in their maintenance. The experiment has been conducted on a sufficiently large scale, and has proved sufficiently successful, to convince the most incredulous of the safe practical working of the theory of immediate emancipation.

Turning from the eventful past, we look with intense solicitude to our country's future, asking the question which none can answer, Shall the nation be saved by the stern discipline which she is enduring? One by one she has allowed the golden opportunities to pass by, when she might have arisen in the beauty and strength of righteousness, and, by one great act of penitence and of justice, taken the highest place among the nations of the earth. With gratitude to God we hail the slave's deliverance; but with shame for our country we acknowledge that, with the reluctance of Pharaoh, she loosed her grasp upon the victims whom she dared no longer hold. Will she yet, in an hour of strong temptation, pursue their hastily-retreating steps, and perish in a sea of blood? God

has set the American people face to face, with the slave, saying: See in him whom you have hated, insulted, outraged, your only way of salvation: accept it or perish.

"There are battles with Fate which can never be won."

The only question is, will the nation surrender to God in time to escape destruction? If lessons of retributive justice will teach wisdom, even the slaveholders may now learn it. For the blood of the slave, their own blood has been required; the lands from which they have fled in terror, the lands tilled by unrequited labor, have been appropriated to the use of their rescued victims; in their deserted halls sits the Northern abolitionist teaching the slave to read the Declaration of Independence; and in the forests and caves of Northern Alabama, white men have been hunted by blood-hounds put upon their track by officers of the Rebel army enforcing their act of conscription. Verily the measure which they meted to the slave has been measured unto them; and the cup which they gave him to drink, has been pressed to their own lips.

Hopefully we await the developments of the future. The faith in Truth and the Right which has sustained us through the vicissitudes of thirty years of anti-slavery warfare, inspires us with courage in this solemn crisis. Above all the elements of political and moral confusion in the strife, we discern an omnipotent hand guiding this revolution, and we confidently trust that the fiery ordeal through which the nation

is passing, will prove to be, not merely the just penalty of sin, but the merciful discipline which educates and saves a People. Surely we have almost come unto that hour which, through long and weary years, we have anticipated as a full recompense for all toil and sacrifice. Some who shared these anticipations with us, and who, from the commencement of our enterprise, have been its most loyal friends and staunch defenders, have, during the past year, finished their work, and passed from our sight.* The laborer has left the harvest white for his reaping; the soldier has fallen on the field, as the shout of victory was breaking along the ranks. One of our own members,† who labored in this Society most faithfully for many years, has recently been added to that large number who, year after year, have fallen on the anti-slavery field, with their "last breath crying, Onward." "These all died in faith" that the Right must conquer; and the memory of their unshaken fidelity to an unpopular and righteous cause is the rich inheritance which they have bequeathed to us.

To the work which remains for us to do, we joyfully address ourselves: devoutly thankful for all that has been attained, and strong in faith that the hour of final victory is at hand, when the abolitionist may put off his armor, and sing, "Jehovah hath triumphed, His people are free."

* Henry Grew, Benjamin S. Jones, Warner Justice.
† Elizabeth Carman.

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, On the twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing among other things, the following, to wit:

"That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State, or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever, free, and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any effort they may make for their active freedom. That the Executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people therein, respectively, shall then be in rebellion against the United States, and the fact that any State, and the people thereof, shall, on that day, be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States, by members chosen thereto, at elections, wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong counter-

vailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State and the people thereof are not then in rebellion against the United States!"

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States in time of actual armed rebellion against the authority and Government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing the said rebellion, do, on this, the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and, in accordance with my purpose so to do, publicly proclaim, for the full period of one hundred days from the day first above mentioned, order and designate as the States and parts of States wherein the people thereof respectively are this day in rebellion against the United States, the following to wit: Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana (except the parishes of St. Bernard Plaquemines, Jefferson, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Terrebonne, Lafourche, St. Martin, and Orleans, including the city of New Orleans,) Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia, (except the forty-eight counties designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkley, Accomac Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Ann, and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth), and which excepted parts are for the present left precisely as if the proclamation were not issued.

And, by virtue of the power and for the purpose

aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within the said designated States and parts of said States, are, and henceforward shall be, free; and that the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons.

And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free, to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defence, and I recommend to them that in all cases when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages. And I further declare and make known, that such persons, of suitable condition, will be received into the armed service of the United States, to garrison forts, positions, stations and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in the said service. And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution, upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind, and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

[L. S.] Done at the city of Washington, this, the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States of America, the eighty-seventh. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Philadelphia Female Anti-Slavery Society in account with

ANNIE SHOEMAKER, *Treasurer.*

1862. DR.

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Printing Annual Report,		23 25
Donation to Pa. A. S. Society,		100 00
American A. S. Society, for support of N. A. S. Standard,		100 00
Advertising,		4 25
Postage on Reports,		2 00
2d mo., '63, To balance in Treasury,		160 21
		$523 71

1862. CR.

By Balance in Treasury,	$409 24
Sale of articles from Fair of 1861,	37 47
Interest on Bequest of Phebe Jackson,	15 00
Members' Subscriptions,	62 00
	$523 71

LYDIA GILLINGHAM,
Auditor.